

ELIZABETH CITY DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1858.

VOLUME IX.]

[NUMBER 16.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.
B. GODWIN, Editor.

B. GODWIN & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

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ELIJAH S. HARRIS,

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IN THIS PRACTICE OF HIS PRO-

FESSION, AT HIS ROOMS, OVER THE STORE OF C.

C. E. SIMPSON, NOV. 23, 1858.

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this day formed a Co-partnership,

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our friends' pledging ourselves to prompt

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HAVE just received a sample lot of very ex-

cellent full size Planes, from a new maker

celebrated for their superiority of finish as

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Bench Planes, Box Wood do., Match do.

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With many other patterns of Planes, and a large

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Call and see us.

dec 18

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MORNING STAR COOK STOVES.

WE have on hand all sizes of this Stove,

for our customers who have been waiting

can now be supplied; we are selling them very

cheap for cash or good paper, at the Depot.

THOS. G. VAUGHAN.

Gatesville, N. C., June 2, 1857.

J. J. GRANDY.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.

"THE SOUTH"

AND

"THE STATES"

TO BE CONSOLIDATED.

A N ARRANGEMENT HAS BEEN

concluded between R. A. PEYOR, editor

of the Richmond South, and the proprie-

tors of this paper, to be published in

this city, in an enlarged form, and to be

under the editorial control of Mr. PEYOR.

The paper will be the organ of no person

or clique, but devoted to the general inter-

ests of the Democratic party, in accordance

with the principles of State-rights Democ-

racy.

Mr. PEYOR will undertake the editorial

control of the paper between the 20th of

this month and the 1st of December.

It will be continued under the name of

"THE STATES," and published on the

following terms:

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, Nov. 16, 1858.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of the State of North Carolina:

The meeting of the representatives of the people in General Assembly is always a matter of public interest. Clothed as they are with the exclusive law-making power of the State, with no check upon its exercise, when constitutionally employed, save that of public opinion and with authority also to elect persons to fill high and important stations, not only in the State, but in the councils of the Federal Government, we can well see why the assembling of such a body should excite the liveliest interest. But while this has been usually the case with regard to Legislatures which have preceded the present one, it is emphatically so as to this.

Questions of State policy and duty of very grave importance, it is known, will be presented to you, as to some of which, doubtless, much diversity of opinion will be found to exist.

In a government constituted like ours, these differences of opinion will always prevail, not only between political parties into which a community may be divided, but between the members, even, of the same party organization. Such differences, however, are but the result of that freedom of opinion to which all are entitled, and for the proper exercise of which no one ought to complain.

I doubt not that you will be prepared to give to all matters upon which you may be entitled to act, a careful consideration, and I trust that in doing so, your counsels may be so guided as to promote the general welfare of the State. In the discharge of my duty, I shall, in this communication, set before you such views and suggestions of my own, as I deem suitable to the occasion.

The first subject to which I desire your attention is the very important one of the State debt and finance.

In reply to a resolution of the last General Assembly, the Public Treasurer reported the bonded debt of the State to be, on the 13th Dec., 1856, \$5,153,802.55 Of which has been since paid a bond to the trustee of the University of North Carolina, \$6,000.00

\$5,147,802.55

This debt has been since increased by the amounts and for the purposes following:

Consolidating interest with principal on bonds to Literary Board, by resolution of the last General Assembly, \$25,202.45

Bonds to bank of Cape Fear, for loan, \$1,000.00

Bonds for Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, \$0,000.00

Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road, \$0,000.00

Lunatic Asylum, under act of last session for enclosing grounds, &c., \$35,000.00

Subscription to Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company, \$25,000.00

Loan to Atlantic and North Carolina Rail-road for balance of subscription, \$53,500.00

Lunatic Asylum, under act of last session for enclosing grounds, &c., \$35,000.00

Subscription to Western North Carolina Rail-road, \$0,000.00

— — — — — 1,731,702.45

\$6,879,505.00

Making the bonded debt of the State upon which she is primarily liable, at this time, six millions eight hundred and seventy-five thousand, five hundred and five dollars. Of this amount, the payment of the principal and interest of the sum of \$400,000, bonded to State Bonds to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, is secured by a deed in trust on the Road and other property of the Company, in conformity to the act of last session authorizing the loan. So far the Company has failed to pay the interest of the bonds. It is hoped, however, that, when fairly in operation, it will be able to do so, and relieve the State to that extent.

I will state also, that, for two years past, the State has been compelled to pay the interest upon bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company for \$300,000, by reason of her endorsement thereof, and that she is liable in like manner for the ultimate payment of the principal as it falls due, one-third in the year 1865, the like amount in 1875 and the residue in 1885.

Under existing laws, the State Bonds are to be issued as follows:

For balance of first subscription to Western North Carolina Rail-road, \$200,000.00

For subscription to same, made 10th August last, under act of last session, to complete the first section of the Road to Merton, \$40,000.00

Making, \$640,000.00

These bonds, in all probability, will be called for and issued before the meeting of the next General Assembly.

It is proper for me to state also, that there has been, for some years, a floating debt due by the State, kept on foot from year to year, by resolutions passed from time to time by the Legislature, authorizing the Public Treasurer to make temporary loans to pay the liabilities of the State, and which loans have been annually paid off upon the coming in of the public taxes. The amount of this debt has been gradually increased by the payment of interest on these loans and the excess of appropriations over the receipts from revenue, until it reached near the end of the last fiscal year, about the sum of \$302,418.

This debt has been a serious inconvenience, I may say, in fact an incubus upon the Treasury, and will continue to be so, unless some permanent provision is made for its relief.

It is true, the debt was discharged out of the incoming revenue at the end of the last fiscal year, but it has left a vacuum in the Treasury to that extent, which must be supplied by new loans, or in some other manner, before the incoming of the present fiscal year. In fact, it is the opinion of the Public Treasurer, as you will see from his estimates, that, if temporary loans are resorted to the amount of the floating debt this fiscal year will exceed that of the last, and that the sum of \$400,000 will be required. This amount taken from the revenue to be paid at the end of this fiscal year, would nearly empty the Treasury and leave it without means for the next twelve months.

The monetary difficulties experienced throughout the country in the fall of last year and for several successive months thereafter, fully proved the impolicy of trusting to the rescue of such loans to preserve the credit and honor of the State.

It gives me pleasure to say that by this emergency, our banks, with some two or three exceptions, came to the aid of the State and thus enabled the Public Treasurer to meet all her engagements.

It seems to me to be a matter of the first importance to relieve the Treasury from this burthen and to place it upon such footing for the future, that a like hazard may not be a second time incurred.

Of the bonded debt of the State, of which I have given a statement, there will fall due of principal, from time to time, in the year 1859, \$200,000, and on Jan. 1st, 1860, \$500,000. Provision must be made by you at this session to meet these debts, and I hold it almost as imperative that you should also provide for the floating debt, as estimated by the Public Treasurer, making together about Eleven Hundred Thousand Dollars. How

it is to be done is a matter well worthy the consideration of every one who has at heart the best interests of the State.—We cannot raise the amount by taxation in the short time we have to do it, without imposing a burthen that would fall heavily upon the people. Nor, under existing circumstances, is it at all probable that the amount could be obtained by loan, upon such terms and for such time as would make it desirable. The time was, but I think it has now passed, when the holders of these bonds would readily have exchanged them for State coupon bonds at a long date. It seems to me, therefore, that, with our present resources, almost the alternative left is to make coupon bonds of the State at a long date, with a provision in the bill authorizing their issue, to create a special sinking fund sufficient to pay, and inviolably pledged to pay, these bonds at maturity; and that the bonds should then be sold in the market as the money may be wanted at the Treasury. Judging from the present prices of our bonds in market, I believe that such bonds with a fund pledged for their ultimate payment, would sell for par if not for a premium. I shall be much pleased if a more feasible scheme for relief than the one suggested, can, in the circumstances in which we are placed, be devised by the Legislature.

The books in the Treasury Department show that the revenue of the State from all sources, except from the sale of State bonds for the two fiscal years ending the 30th of September last, was for the year 1856-7, \$512,205.02, and for the year 1857-8, \$507,450.35.

It should be stated, however, that about the sum of \$7,000, part of the sum first named, properly belonged to the year 1855-6, not having been actually paid into the Treasury, as it should have been before the end of that fiscal year; while about the sum of \$4,000 should be added to the second sum named, for defaults by Sheriffs, which will probably be collected during the present fiscal year. These amounts of revenue compare favorably with those reported to the last General Assembly for the years 1854-5 and 1855-6.

Should the revenue continue the same for the present and next fiscal year, and bonds to the amount of the floating debt be disposed of, the Treasury for the two years would realize about the sum of \$1,400,000, an amount, in all probability, sufficient to pay the interest upon the existing State debt, and also the current expenses of the State Government. But as to this I do not wish to be considered as speaking with absolute certainty, the estimates at the time of preparing this statement not having been completed by the Public Treasurer.

By an act of the last General Assembly it was made his duty "to furnish estimates of the expenses of the State for two years next succeeding the close of the last fiscal year, and with a scheme in the form of a bill to sustain such estimates."

This will be laid before you at an early day in the session.

Should the form of the present revenue bill be retained, I would again, as I did in my last regular message, most respectfully remind the Legislature that there are many difficulties in the construction of parts of that act, which have from time to time been presented by the collecting officers of the State and others to the Treasurer and Comptroller, and which should be rendered plain by a new or explanatory act.

It would be out of place to attempt to detail them here, but they can be pointed out by those officers to your finance committee.

I repeat what I before stated that, in case of doubt the State is generally the loser, as collecting officers will not, in such case, enforce the collection of the tax, at the hazard of a suit, should they mistake the law.

I desire also to call your attention to the present mode of assessing lands for taxation. Every one who has given any attention to the subject, must have become satisfied how imperfect it is, and how unequal such assessments are made, not only in different counties whose lands are known to be nearly of the same value, but that such assessments are quite as unequal and out of proportion to any fair standard of value, in the several districts of which a county is composed.

If the present system of valuation is retained, I think this last evil may be remedied in a great degree, by requiring the assessors for the several districts composing a county to meet together as a Board, after the assessments have been made and before they have been returned to court, and that the Board, so composed, shall examine and compare all the lists, and have power

to increase or diminish any assessment, as to a majority of them may seem right and proper. The list so corrected to be returned to court is now required by law.

In my regular message to the last General Assembly, I urged upon them the policy of creating a sinking fund for the alternate discharge of our State debt. I take occasion to renew the recommendation then made. The bill passed at the last session, inadequate as it was from the smallness and uncertainty of the fund provided, was nevertheless a step in the right direction. The fund, though small, affords a nucleus around which a larger one may be built up. A Board of very able and experienced gentlemen were appointed to manage it, who have heartily undertaken the important trust confided to them, and who will doubtless lay before you, valuable information and suggestions as to its increase, what amount will be required from year to year to meet our debts as they fall due, and as to the best means to be adopted for the preservation of the public credit.

The Railroad stocks belonging to the State and not before appropriated to other purposes, constitute the chief part of the sinking fund. The receipts so far have been mainly, if not entirely, from dividends declared on stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. It was hoped, and I believe, generally expected that after your last session, dividends would be made by the North Carolina Railroad Company, at least on the preferred stock held by the State, for her last subscription of one million of dollars. In relation to this a question has arisen of some importance to the State as well as to the individual stockholders, and to which I deem my duty to call your attention.

This preferred stock was taken by virtue of an act, Ch. 32, Laws 1844-5, entitled "an act for the completion of the North Carolina Railroad;" and by which it was, among other things provided that, "the State shall be entitled to six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually thereon, out of any dividends of profits made by said company, before any dividends shall be paid on any other stock in the same."

In the two last annual meetings of the stockholders in the Company, it was insisted by Judge Ruffin, the State proxy, that out of the receipts, over and above the necessary expenses of operating the Road, the State was entitled to have a dividend on her preferred stock—and that such receipts were not properly applicable to the payment of debts of the Company, contracted antecedent to the passage of the said act, or to new works to be constructed. Or if to the latter, they were only applicable to such as were indispensably necessary to operate the Road. Whereas, the reports of the officers of the Company showed that these receipts were sufficient to pay a dividend to the State in each of these years, but that they had been applied by the officers of the Company to the discharge of existing debts, and to the construction account. The officers and stockholders in the Company took a different view of the matter, and insisted that the fund had been properly and legally applied, and that the State had no just claim to have any dividend, under the circumstances. The proxy of the State reported these facts to me, to the end that I might take such action in the premises as in my opinion the interest of the State might require. In the conflict of opinion I did not deem it advisable to take any steps to assert the claim of the State, but concluded to submit the whole matter to the General Assembly for such directions, if any, as they may think proper to give.

At your last session a bill was passed, tendering to the Bank of the State a renewal of its charter. At a general meeting of the stockholders in the City of Raleigh, the matter was taken into consideration, and I was informed that they declined to accept a renewal of the charter upon the terms contained in the bill. As the charter under which the Bank is now doing business will expire on first of January, 1860, although by law it is allowed three years after that time to wind up its affairs, it will, in my opinion, be highly expedient for the Legislature, at this session, to charter some institution of the kind, to take the place of the Bank of the State, should it go into liquidation. It has been sometimes suggested that the capital of the Bank of Cape Fear might be increased to an amount sufficient to supply banking facilities to the community, and to furnish also the means of making a safe and profitable investment of that portion of the literary fund now invested in the stock of the Bank of the State. But it is uncertain whether the Bank of Cape Fear would accept of such a proposition, and if that difficulty were removed, it seems to me that such an arrangement would be objectionable. So long as we have banks of discount and deposit, it would, in my opinion, be highly impolitic to build up one overgrown institution which would have the power, in a great degree, to control the monetary affairs of the State. The same amount of capital divided between two banking institutions, with branches in different sections of the State, would be better and safer, as each will act as a check upon the other. I have no particular recommendations to make as to the amount of capital or of what it shall consist, or as to the details of any charter to be granted. Many schemes will doubtless be submitted to you, and I shall only express the hope that you will be able to select one, which, while it will hold out to stockholders a reasonable hope of fair profits upon their capital, will at the same time afford ample facilities to the public. Nor should it be forgotten that such an institution, properly conducted, will be able to render important aid to the State in the management of her finances and the payment of her debts.

Should the revenue continue the same for the present and next fiscal year, and bonds to the amount of the floating debt be disposed of, the Treasury for the two years would realize about the sum of \$1,400,000, an amount, in all probability, sufficient to pay the interest upon the existing State debt, and also the current expenses of the State Government. But as to this I do not wish to be considered as speaking with absolute certainty, the estimates at the time of preparing this statement not having been completed by the Public Treasurer.

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These reports are not so full as they would be, had more time been allowed in their preparation; but they may serve to show the present condition of these works and of the companies. In a short time I hope to be able to present to you additional reports from these companies, and also reports from other companies in which the State is a stockholder. I forbear to comment on these reports as you will have ample opportunity to examine them when printed and laid before you.

I have so often expressed my opinions to the Legislature on the subject of internal improvements, that I deem it unnecessary to repeat them here. Though we have incurred a heavy debt in the construction of works of the kind, it is not one, by any means, beyond our ability to pay. Whether additional appropriations shall be made at this session, and for what purposes, is a matter which properly belongs to you to determine, and with you I shall leave it.

During last summer a Board of Commissioners, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, under a resolution of the Senate of the United States, visited the Deep River country with a view of ascertaining its suitability as a location for government machine shops for the manufacture of machinery for the United States Navy. At the head of this commission was Capt. Charles Wilkes of the Navy, a gentleman distinguished not only in the line of his profession, but as a scientific explorer. I felt it my duty, in connection with many of our citizens, to extend to these gentlemen such civilities as I could offer.

A report will be made by them to the Legislature on the subject of internal improvements, that it will be made by any county that is yet in arrear for patients at the institution, and the sums respectively due by them, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$17,954.57, of which the Sheriff paid in, with the public taxes before the end of the last fiscal year, the sum of \$7,109.62, showing that the counties are yet in arrear for patients at the institution, to the first of July last, \$10,844.93, without including anything for the support of the patients since that time. This fact fully proves that under the existing law, the counties cannot be safely relied on to reimburse the Treasury in such cases.

It is true that the law provides that if the tax shall not be paid by any county within twelve months after it is due, the President and Directors of the Literary Fund shall deduct the amount thereof from the share of such county, in the common school fund next to be distributed, and pay the same to the public Treasury.

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which I gave in a former message, I again recommend the creation of an additional judicial circuit in the State.

The improvements in the grounds of the Capitol Square ordered by the last Legislature have been made, and those directed to be made in the Capitol are under the charge of Mr. Percival, a competent architect, and will be completed in a few days. This work would have been done at an earlier day, but for the difficulty in procuring a person to do it properly.

It was found after the grounds were laid out, that they could not be used as they had before been, as a place of deposit in the winter season, for fire wood for the supply of the Capitol, without destroying, in a great degree, such improvements as had been made.

After consulting with the Board of Public Buildings, it was deemed advisable by us to have erected a house for storing of wood. The expense of making the improvements was thereby increased to a small amount, which, however, will be more than saved to the State, in a few years, by securing the wood, large quantities of which were stolen and carried from the premises every winter before the house was erected.

Some person should be employed to keep the grounds and walk in proper order, and I recommend that a small annual appropriation be made for that purpose, or that the Board of Public Buildings be authorized to contract for the same, and draw upon the Treasury for the amount due.

I transmit herewith two sets of resolves from the State of Maine, and one from the State of New Hampshire, upon the subject of slavery and matters connected therewith. I have not thought proper to withhold these resolutions, for it is your province and mine to determine what action, if any, should be taken upon them. I think, however, that they are of such a character as not to merit any notice by the Legislature of the State.

Before concluding this my last regular message to the General Assembly, I avail myself of the occasion to express my gratitude for the honors heretofore conferred upon me by the people of the State. If in the discharge of my official duties I have sometimes failed to give satisfaction, it is but what I expected when assumed the responsibilities of office. Others no doubt have served the State nobly and usefully than I have done; hope, however, that I may be pardoned for saying that none have more sincerely and heartily concerned her honor and welfare, or who have been more disposed to maintain the one or promote the other.

I have only to add, that during that portion of your session for which I shall remain in office, it will give me pleasure, at all times, to render you such aid as can be in the discharge of your Legislative functions.

THOS. BRAGG.

FOR PILL TRADE. Who could dream the magnitude such an undertaking as manufacture of a Purgative Pill as soon as it comes into general use, how painfully do the following numbers speak of the amount of human sickness and suffering, that little morsel of a pill goes forth to combat and subdue it. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, manufactures his laboratory forty gross per diem of "Cathartic Pills," through all the year. It is eight boxes a minute or one dose a second. We thus find over 43,000 persons swallow this pill every day, or 1,296,000 a month! Physicians, think of that! 400 patients a day who seek relief from the medical skill of one man. Surely that he is as he is in this case one of the first intelligence and of the highest character. His occupation entails upon him a fearful responsibility for the weal or woe of his fellow man.—*Patterson Courier*.

WALLER & CO'S V. D. COMPANY. Opened Avon Hall on Tuesday evening, 23d ult., and were greeted with a fine audience. The members of the company acquitted themselves finely. The characters of Marguerite and Capt. Buridan, by Miss M. E. HERMANN and Mr. R. S. WALLER, were admirably sustained and well received.

The dance by Miss E. KINCAGE was bewitching. We think she is one of the most graceful and modest danseuses we have ever seen. Her light fairy steps and the sweet smile that played upon her countenance, tell many hearts captive. In her character of Margery, in the Rough Diamond, she acquitted herself in a style that reflected great credit upon her.

Wash. Huddins, the celebrated Comedian, as Cousin Job, was excellent, and all who would laugh and grow fat should go and see him.

This is not one of those straggling companies that have so often deceived our people by their false pretensions, but one of great merit, and we predict for them a glorious future, as the Troupe is unsurpassed by any travelling company in the Union.

They are accompanied by a fine Orchestra, led by the gentlemanly artist, Mr. J. Fullmer, whose experience is well known to the theatre-going public.

On Wednesday evening was presented to our people the beautiful five Act play of the Lady of Lyons, and save the character of Mons. Deschappelles, (who was not up in his part,) was a perfect triumph.

G. W. WALTON, as Paddy Miles, was in fine spirits, and deserved much credit for his personation of the Irishman.

On Thursday night the two Act Drama of Michael Erie was produced, with great effect upon the audience. We hope the Managers, before leaving us, will again present it to our people. Every character was handsomely sustained.

Standard.

THE LEGISLATURE. All the elections having been closed, with the exception of the Trustees of the University, the Committees having commenced to report bills back to two houses, the work of legislation is now proceeding with obstruction, and several measures of much public interest have been discussed.

REPUBLICANISM STATE TICKET ELECTED.

ILLINOIS GREETS VIRGINIA!

ILLINOIS GREETS KENTUCKY!

ILLINOIS GREETS THE UNION!

ILLINOIS EQUALITY REPUDIATED.

ILLINOIS IS A NATION OF WHITE MEN.

DOUGLASS SUSTAINED.

DEMOCRATIC SENATE—DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY.

THE LEISURE.

ON Friday night the citizens witnessed the great play of Retribution, or the Husband's Revenge. The characters of Clarris and Count Pruli were well performed, surpassing all their former efforts. So say the audience.

Then came the Dance by the fascinating Miss KINCAGE, which was, as usual, excellent.

Miss M. E. HERMANN, in the Ballad of Annie Laurie, looked charming. In short, she was a fac-simile of the maid mentioned in the Ballad.

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Democratic Pioneer.



J. B. GODWIN, ::::: Editor.

ELIZABETH CITY:

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1858.

WANTED, A good, steady PRINTER, who will find constant employment in the Pioneer office.

AN APOLOGY.

Circumstances beyond our control have prevented the regular issue of our paper for some several weeks.

A portion of our force has been kept out of the office by sickness, and we have found it impossible to supply their places. In a town like ours, industrious printers cannot be found at all times, and our efforts to procure hands have been fruitless. We hope, to remedy the difficulty soon, and we shall then make up for lost time.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We, to-day, lay before our readers the Message of Gov. Bragg, and bespeak for it an attentive perusal. It is a document every way suited to the time, plain comprehensive, and concise; dealing exclusively in State matters, no allusion whatever being made to federal politics. Comment upon the Message is unnecessary; it is to merit any notice by the Legislature of the State.

Before concluding this my last regular message to the General Assembly, I avail myself of the occasion to express my gratitude for the honors heretofore conferred upon me by the people of the State. If in the discharge of my official duties I have sometimes failed to give satisfaction, it is but what I expected when assumed the responsibilities of office.

Others no doubt have served the State nobly and usefully than I have done;

hope, however, that I may be pardoned

for saying that none have more sincerely and heartily concerned her honor and welfare, or who have been more disposed to maintain the one or promote the other.

I have only to add, that during that portion of your session for which I shall remain in office, it will give me pleasure, at all times, to render you such aid as can be in the discharge of your Legislative functions.

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The foregoing notice was prepared for

last week's issue of the *Pioneer*. Since putting it in type, the Company have produced Plays not mentioned above, and repeated, by request, some of those named, among them "Retribution." It is needless to say that all the members of the Troupe were "up" in their parts.

Last night, Avon Hall was filled with a large audience of gentlemen—owing to the inclemency of the weather, the ladies of the Town did not attend. To-night will be for the benefit of Miss KINCAGE, and we hope she may have a crowded house. To-morrow (Wednesday) evening is set apart for the benefit of Miss JOHNSON. This being the last week of the season, and in all probability the last opportunity our citizens will have of seeing a Company like this among them, for some time to come, we advise them to go.

J. A. WOODARD.

Woodville, N. C., Dec. 7—3t.

FOR RENT. THE subscriber has for rent for the ensuing year, three houses and lots, one of which has about 30 thousand corn hills attached thereto. The houses and lots are located in the suburbs of E. City, N. C.

Persons wishing to rent or examine the same, will please call on Thos. J. Murden, he occupying one of same for the present year.

J. A. WOODARD.

Woodville, N. C., Dec. 7—3t.

PROSPECTU.

THE undersigned proposes to establish in the city of Norfolk, at an early period, a Commercial, Political and Miscellaneous Newspaper, to be called the LEADER,

which will be independent of the dictation of any extraneous influence whatever.

As a commercial and miscellaneous journal, every effort will be made to keep pace with the progress and requirements of the age, and in this respect it shall be essentially and emphatically a *Newspaper* worthy of the expanding prospects of a growing city, and alike acceptable to the general reader.

It will be ardent in its advocacy of the Union formed by our fathers, and equally devoted to the maintenance of the reserved rights of the States—rights in which abide the only safety for the liberties of the people—the only guarantee for the perpetuity of the confederation.

It is due to truth and frankness to declare at the outset, that the LEADER will bring whatever power it may possess to the support of the claims of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for the next Presidency of the United States. He may justly be regarded as the master spirit of the times, and the sagacious and unprejudiced unite in pointing to the distinguished Senator from Illinois as the statesman endowed with such rare qualifications as admirably suit him to take charge of the helm of State, and to guide the vessel in safety through the storms and tempests which threaten to submerge it.

The LEADER will be published daily and tri-weekly on the following terms:

Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum. Tri-Weekly Paper, five dollars per annum, payable in each case invariably in advance.

Dec. 7 1w S. T. SAWYER.

READY! READY! READY!

AND REMEMBER THAT AT

W. M. MILLAR'S

CASH BARGAIN STORE,

No. 11 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

You can buy all the

DRY GOODS

you want at the lowest

CASH PRICES!

OUR STOCK IS

NEW AND COMPLETE,

and buyers in either large or small quantities

will find it to their advantage to

examine our goods.

REMEMBER

MILLAR'S CASH BARGAIN STORE,

No. 11 Market Square,

de 7 next to Seabury's Shoe Store.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1858.

Wm. F. Martin, Ass't of

John Black & Co., Attachment.

J. H. Cudworth.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that J. H. Cudworth is not within the limits of the State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the *Democratic Pioneer*, a paper published in the Town of Elizabeth City, for six successive weeks, that said Cudworth make his personal appearance before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Pasquotank, at the Court-house in Elizabeth City on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there to answer, plead or demur in this cause, or judgment final will be taken.

Witness, W. E. VAUGHAN, Clerk of said Court, at office in Elizabeth City, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, Anno Domini, 1858.

Test. W. E. VAUGHAN, Clk.

December 7, 1858. [Pr. f. \$5.62.] 16-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1858.

John J. Grady, J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Norfolk Steam Ornamental, Wrought and Cast Iron Rail Works,



NO. 11 WIRE WATER STREET.

This establishment is now under successful operation, the proprietor having erected new works for the manufacture of the above articles, with the most modern improvements in machinery for facilitating and perfecting the manufacture.

IRON RAILINGS.

For Demeatres, Fronts of Houses, Garden Enclosures, Gates, &c. Eaving on hand the greatest variety of new and elegant patterns, adapted to all classes of houses.

The reader will collect our Carolina friends and us his orders instead of sending them.

We pledge ourselves to execute him with care and dispatch, and as low as any other establishment, North or South.

SAM. H. HODGES & CO.

Norfolk, April 12, 1858.—Y.

THE IRON WORKS COMPANY,

NORFOLK, VA.

Are prepared to execute promptly orders to

order for

FORGEINGS.

BOILERS.

ENGINES.

STEAMERS.

MACHINERY.

WRECKING.

IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON WORKS.

IRON WORKS.